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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Air Temp 22-24 (72-45). Tomorrow fair. Temp. 19-21 (66-70).
Precip. 10-15 mm. (3/4-1/2 in.).
Wind: Variable. Temp 19-21 (66-70).
Humidity: 60-70%.
Sea: Rough. ROADS: Variable. Temp 22-24 (72-45).
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp 25-18 (77-64).
Saturday's Temp 25-15 (77-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Egyptians Open Suez Canal After 3-Year Closure

By Henry Tanner

PORT SAID, June 5 (NYT)—Egypt reopened the Suez Canal international shipping today, exactly eight years after it was closed by the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967.

President Anwar Sadat, calling it "the happiest day in my life," stood in a white admiral's uniform on the bridge of the destroyer *El Khams* as it cut a thin chain strung across the canal's try point and steamed south from Port Said harbor at the head of a ceremonial convoy. The first commercial convoy followed two hours later. It was made up of one ship each from Kuwait, Greece, the Soviet Union, China and Yugoslavia.

To Rejoicing in Israel Port in Red Sea

Canal Use Resumes

By Terence Smith

ELATH, Israel, June 5 (NYT)—There was rejoicing in the port today. While Egypt celebrated the reopening of the Suez Canal, the people of this Red Sea port glumly contemplated the fact the waterway is likely to be on the town's principal source of income.

The port of Elath, which employs more than 20 per cent of the labor force of the town, stands to lose from 30 to 50 per cent of its general cargo traffic if the canal is closed.

The size of the loss will depend on the still-unresolved question whether cargoes traveling to and from Israel in foreign-flag ships will be permitted to pass through the waterway.

Egyptian officials have been committed in public, explaining that the decision will depend on the "behavior" and adding the details may have to be stated at the Geneva peace conference. Press reports from

the issue is an important one for Israel, since it would constitute a kind of tacit political acceptance that this country has a right to win from the war. But in this case, Israel's economic interests are diametrically opposed.

If Israeli cargoes in fact use the canal, it's going to hurt, said Ezer, the 37-year-old mayor of the Elath port, said in an interview here. "We could as much as half of our general export-import traffic between Israel and the Far East," he said.

That traffic totals over 800,000 tons annually and includes items as cars and electronic products from Japan, grains and other raw materials from Southeast Asia and other raw materials from East Africa, all of which are bound for plants and centers in the north of Israel.

They are able to pass through the Suez Canal in foreign ships, and items could be transported more cheaply through Ashdod and Haifa, Israel's two Mediterranean ports, both of which are much closer to the main distribution centers than Elath.

Elath, Israel exports bound for East Africa, India, Southeast Asia and the Far East, ranging from oranges to automobile tires, are shipped directly from a pier at Ashdod.

The reopening of the canal is expected to sound the death knell for the much-advertised "land bridge" between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, immediately after the canal was closed by the 1967 war, the government said on Page 2, Col. 3.



PRO-EEC—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher and Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson arriving at London polling stations to vote in the European referendum.



United Press International.

Senate Also Probes Firm's Europe Ties

Aides Say Northrop Bribed Saudis

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).

A Senate subcommittee, investigating U.S. firms' payoffs to foreign officials, reportedly has been told by lawyers for the Northrop Corp. that the company paid out \$450,000 to bribe two Saudi Arabian generals to re-

commend their country's purchase of Northrop F-5 fighter planes in 1971 and 1972.

The Senate unit, the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, is also trying to determine if a Swiss firm, set up secretly by Northrop, was established as a cover for bribes.

Investors in the Swiss company are said to have included government officials of nations belonging to NATO—persons in a position to influence their countries' decision on procuring military hardware. The firm served as an intermediary or consulting organization on a portion of Northrop's aerospace sales in Europe.

Northrop was eliminated several months ago from an intense competition to sell a new generation of fighter planes to Norway, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands. The U.S. Air Force chose the General Dynamics F-16 and the four NATO nations have narrowed their consideration to the F-16 and France's Mirage F-1E.

\$30 Million in Fees

Although it was previously reported that Northrop paid \$30 million in agents' and consultants' fees, the disclosure of the alleged bribes for the two Saudi generals was the first indication that some of the payments may have been illegal. Such payoffs would not have violated U.S. law but would be against Saudi law.

Northrop's lawyers made the disclosure Tuesday at a closed session of the Senate subcommittee. Their testimony was revealed yesterday in a Hearst newspaper article, which quoted Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, a subcommittee member, as telling reporters about the lawyers' disclosure. A Clark aide said that the information had been given out in what was thought to be an unquoteable background briefing, and Sen. Clark refused to comment further.

A Northrop spokesman refused to confirm or deny the Hearst report. The Northrop lawyers reported-

ly testified that the bribe money had been paid to Adnan Khashoggi, a Middle Eastern businessman who has served as an agent for a number of U.S. arms manufacturers, including Northrop.

The lawyers were said to have stated that Mr. Khashoggi paid the money necessary to pay off two high-ranking Saudi generals who would influence the government to purchase Northrop's F-5E lightweight fighter.

Not Sure of Delivery

The money, according to the testimony, was paid to Mr. Khashoggi in cash in 1971 and 1972. The subcommittee was reported to have voted not to release the names of the two generals because Northrop's lawyers said they did not know whether the \$450,000 had actually been delivered to the generals.

Mr. Khashoggi, son of the personal physician to the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, declared in a statement relayed from Paris that he was "shocked by this kind of rumor and speculation about bribes of Saudi Arabian generals."

"There is no foundation to such reports and it's an insult to my country," he said.

"Despite any impression that anyone might have," he said, "I am confident that the money was never delivered."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By the End of the Summer

Oil Nations Talk of Raising Their Prices by \$4 a Barrel

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).

The world's oil-exporting countries began talking today about raising prices in September by as much as \$4 a barrel.

Officials in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq all mentioned sharply higher oil prices by the end of the summer. The talk took most U.S. oilmen and government energy experts by surprise. They were expecting a \$2-a-barrel increase in September.

"I am surprised by those kinds of numbers," Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb said in a telephone interview. "They're a lot higher than anything that can be justified by economics."

Customary Practice

Iran took the lead in talking up the world oil price, which has become a customary practice when exporters start thinking about getting higher prices for their oil. Iran was the first to raise prices on at least two occasions in 1973 when the world price quadrupled.

The national Iranian oil company, published advertisements today in The Washington Post and The New York Times justifying the need for higher prices. The ads said that world oil prices "should be in line with the cost of producing alternative sources of energy" presumably meaning natural gas extracted from coal and oil from shale.

These alternate fuel costs have risen in recent years, the ads went on to the equivalent of \$10 to \$15 a barrel, with inflation continuing to push them higher. The ads said that imported oil was "low in price" compared with these alternate fuels.

In Tehran, the governor of Iran's Central Bank said today that the oil cartel would have to raise prices to offset a loss in revenue due to a 35-per-cent inflation rate in the last year. He said that a decline in the dollar's purchasing power made everything Iran brought with its oil dollars cost more.

An early upward revision of oil prices has become impera-

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EEC Referendum

Millions in U.K. Vote On Future of Market

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 5 (NYT)—Millions of voters went to the polls today to vote in a historic referendum on whether Britain should remain in the Common Market.

As they walked into polling stations in schools, churches, community centers, pubs and garages, the British seemed ready to endorse continued membership and to end more than two decades of uncertainty over Britain's relations with Western Europe. The results of the national referendum—the first in British history—will not be announced until tomorrow afternoon.

The polls projected a large "yes" victory and the majority of those interviewed after voting said they backed the government's recommendation to stay in the nine-nation European Economic Community.

On the basis of interviews with 10,000 voters, the Independent Television network forecast a yes vote of 63.3 per cent.

At stake in broad terms was the future course of Western Europe—its plans for cooperation and its hopes for closer unity. A "no" vote, supported by a parliamentary decision to withdraw from the EEC, undoubtedly would lead to a period of paralysis and division in Europe.

[Share prices on the London Stock Exchange set another high for the year today, with brokers crediting the gains to growing confidence that the referendum would approve continued membership in the EEC.]

[The Financial Times index of 30 leading shares rose 6.3 points in late trading, closing at 353.3—its highest level since Nov. 29, 1973.]

Most Important

The sense of history was underscored this morning by newspaper headlines. "The Most Important Day Since the War," said the mass-circulation Daily Mirror.

About 40 million were eligible to vote when the polls opened at 7 a.m. on a gray day in most parts of the country. The turnout was small in the early hours but picked up this evening.

It was a regular working day throughout the country and the polling stations remained open until 10 p.m. The experts predicted a turnout of more than 60 per cent, as against 72 and 79 per cent in the two general elections last year.

The question on the ballot was: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community (Common Market)?" Voters were asked to put an "X" in either a "yes" or "no" box and drop the ballots in battered black tin boxes used in general elections for many years.

Voters Are Weary

Voters, many of them bewildered and weary after more than five weeks of intense campaigning by both sides, reflected their confusion to the last. Some said they did not know how they would vote until they reached the polling station; others said they changed their minds at the last minute.

Reacting concern over reports of spathy, volunteers for both sides were out early in London today, providing rides to the polling stations for the elderly and invalids in nursing homes and hospitals. Andrew Alexander, an organizer for the "Get Britain Out" brigades in working-class districts of northeast London, was up early distributing leaflets at subway stops.

"There aren't any rules in this game," said Mr. Alexander, noting the unique nature of the referendum.

endum. "It's difficult to see what people are going to do. None of us have experience in this kind of voting."

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, whose political future hinges on the outcome of the voting, walked a quarter of a mile from his home on Lord North Street, near the Houses of Parliament, to vote this morning. His Cabinet split

on the recommendation to the British to vote yes and a rejection by the voters could well lead to his downfall.

Around the world, the result of today's voting is awaited with some anxiety. Britain's partners in the EEC, who have been bogged down for more than a year in negotiations over changes (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



United Press International.

ANTI-EEC—British Industry Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn and his daughter arriving at London polling station.

\$30-Million Incentive

U.S. Said to Sweeten Jet Deal With Offer for Belgian Guns

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).

The United States offered to buy \$30 million worth of a new Belgian machine gun as an incentive for Belgium to buy 116 of the new F-16 jet fighters, a Defense Department official said yesterday.

The offer was made last Monday by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger to Belgium's defense minister, Paul Vanden Boeynants, in a move to outbid France's Mirage F-1E and to seal a controversial deal on the F-16.

Belgium's Cabinet yesterday postponed a final decision on the F-16 until Saturday and both the Defense Department and Belgian authorities have tried to clamp a tight lid on information about the conclusion of the exchange.

But U.S. officials and weapons industry authorities said that Belgium would purchase the U.S. jet fighter and would announce completion of the deal next Tuesday in Brussels.

Belgium had been under great pressure to choose between the Mirage F-1E and has held on to joining three other West European countries in a con-

sortium for the \$2-billion purchase of 345 U.S. jet fighters.

Last month, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark declared their intention "in principle" to buy the F-16 on the condition that Belgium join them in a deal that would lower the F-16 price because of the prospect of mass production.

France attempted to keep Belgium interested in the Mirage by offering to purchase a sizable quantity of Belgian rifles, an arms industry official said. That arrangement fell through when the bid for 15,000 machine guns was made by Mr. Schlesinger, he said.

A State Department official said it was the first time in recent memory that the United States had made such a "two-way street" offer in an arms deal, although the Defense Department has been telling Belgium for the last six months that the United States wanted to buy Belgian arms.

The impact of the F-16 deal will be felt not only in the United States, the consortium countries and France, but also in Sweden, according to informed officials.

A Scandinavian diplomat remarked that Sweden—reckoning at the last minute on the possibility that Belgium would break up the proposed four-country consortium by favoring the Mirage—offered Denmark a 25-per-cent reduction last Monday on its Viggen jet fighter.

The offer of 58 Viggens at about \$335 million would undercut the sales price of \$348 million for 58 of the General Dynamics F-16s.

"Denmark's purchase of the F-16 means the end of the Swedish military aviation industry," said the diplomat. "They can still compete in this generation of fighters if they sell the Viggen, but they will have to give up otherwise."

Blocked by Small Party

BRUSSELS, June 5 (Reuters).—The smallest party in the Belgian coalition government is blocking the cabinet from choosing the U.S. F-16, informed sources said today.

The sources said that the Rassemblement Wallon, an extremist French-language party with four members in the 29-member Cabinet, was pushing for the French Mirage to be chosen.



OFFICIAL OPENING—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat gives Suez Canal Authority chairman (back to camera) the document handing the canal over to civilian control.

Senate Rejects Cuts in Weapons Spending

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).

The Senate, in its first post-Vietnam vote on military policy, rejected yesterday efforts to cut a \$26-billion weapons-procurement measure and to delete research funds to improve the accuracy and power of intercontinental ballistic missiles and warheads.

By a vote of 59 to 35, the Senate turned back a proposed \$12-billion cut in the \$26-billion measure authorizing the Defense Department's weapons procurement and research program in the fiscal year starting July 1.

Then, after a rare hour-and-40-minute closed session for discussion of classified information, the Senate defeated 53 to 42, an attempt by liberals to delete \$110 million in research funds to increase the accuracy and power of U.S. missiles to make them capable of attacking Soviet mis-

siles in their underground silos. The first two votes indicated that the Senate, like the House last month, might not make sweeping reductions in the Pentagon's weapons-procurement authorization despite the recent setback for U.S. policy in Indochina.

The longest fight of the day was on an effort by Sen. Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., and Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., to cut from the bill research funds to improve the accuracy and power of five missile systems, such as the Minuteman-3, as part of what the Pentagon has called "counterforce" weapons capable of attacking the missile forces of the Soviet Union.

Sen. McIntyre, who lost a similar effort last year to delete such research funds, contended that the so-called "counterforce" program would shift the United States from a policy of deterring nuclear war to one of possible limited nuclear war, and could

provoke the Soviet Union into launching a first-strike nuclear attack against the United States and could be unnecessarily expensive.

Sen. McIntyre called for part of the debate to be held in closed session so that classified information about missile accuracy could be discussed and to lure more senators to the chamber to hear the arguments.

Models of Missiles

When the galleries were reopened, Sen. McIntyre held up models of a Soviet and American missile and said that the accuracy of the U.S. missiles already were "five to 10 years ahead of anything the Soviet Union has."

But supporters of the "counterforce" program, such as Sen. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., and Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., warned that the Soviet Union was seeking to increase the accuracy of its missiles and that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Catholics, Maoists Also Criticized

Lisbon Government Accuses Socialists of Sowing Division

LISBON, June 5 (UPI).—The Socialist party, the Catholic Church and a radical Maoist group all were criticized by the government and government-controlled news media today for protests they have made that were allegedly disruptive to the Portuguese revolution.

A communiqué from the ruling Armed Forces Movement reasserted the movement's determination "not to allow the freedoms won by the April 25 [1974] coup to be used or endangered by reactionaries, even if they are disguised as revolutionaries."

A communiqué from the security forces hit out at the Maoist Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party, accusing it of planning to divide the armed forces, steal weapons and maps and even kill Armed Forces Movement leaders. It said the

group was counterrevolutionary. Outlawed as a political party but tolerated as an association, the movement lost 250 of its leaders and supporters last Thursday in a raid on its headquarters. Most are still imprisoned, despite noisy demonstrations by the largely student movement.

The Socialists and the church are challenging the government over press freedom, while the Movement for the Reorganization of the Proletariat Party is angry about the mass arrests.

Two government-controlled newspapers accused the Socialist party of trying to sow "division, confusion and confusion" in Portugal's revolution.

The editorials in O Seculo and Diario de Noticias added fuel to an internal political crisis renewed by a Socialist party threat to pull its two ministers out of the military-civilian coalition Cabinet unless the newspaper Republica reappears by Saturday.

Republica still closed. A similar demand from the party, which won the most votes in the April 25 election for the Constituent Assembly, resulted in a promise from the Armed Forces Movement that the paper would be back in circulation this week. But the official go-ahead has not yet been made.

One of Portugal's only non-Communist dailies, Republica was ordered closed May 20 after Communist printers refused to work unless its Socialist editorial policy was changed.

Diario de Noticias warned that debate in the Socialist-dominated Constituent Assembly "could distract and retard such grand responsibilities as the battle of production, organization of the masses, popular vigilance and more."

The criticism of the Catholic Church came in a commentary on a government radio station. It described the church as "mad" for calling the workers' takeover an "assault against freedom of information."

The commentator said the seizure of the pop music and mass station was only part of the revolutionary process.

Europe to Study Oil-Rig Defense

THE HAGUE, June 5 (Reuters).—Officials from seven countries on the North Sea decided today to set up a committee to study the protection of offshore oil rigs and gas pipelines from terrorist attacks and sabotage.

Dutch Defense Minister Henk Vredeling, speaking at the one-day meeting, warned that such installations were highly vulnerable to such attacks.

The panel will also study means of joint assistance in cases of disaster, such as ships colliding with oil installations. Represented were Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Norway and the Netherlands.

2 Guerrillas Hijack a Train, Kill Guard in Basque Region

MADRID, June 5 (UPI).—Two suspected separatist guerrillas today commandeered a train in the Basque region and shot its two-man police guard, killing one and injuring the other.

Government sources said the gunmen then ordered the engineer to stop the train at a point where a getaway car was waiting for them.

The incident marked the growing violence in the northern Basque region where suspected members of the Basque Euzkadi Ta Askatuna (ETA) movement dedicated to Basque independence have been accused of killing six policemen in the past two months.

The two guerrillas boarded the San Sebastian-to-Bilbao electric train at the stop of Amara, the sources said. As it got moving, one of them drew a pistol on the engineer and the other cut down the two Guardia Civil (armed rural police) by a burst of Tommy-gun fire, they said.

Death Toll Is 33. According to statistics published in the Spanish press, 33 people have died in Basque political violence in the last seven years.

Seven weeks ago, the government partly suspended civil rights in Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa, two of the most unruly of the four Basque provinces, and later



OPEN AGAIN—Thousands throng Port Said docks as the first passenger ships steam through reopened canal.

Egypt Reopens the Suez Canal After an Eight-Year Closure

(Continued from Page 1) Egyptian forces crossed the canal during the last war—reached Ismailia, halfway down the 102-mile-long waterway, in just over five hours.

The U.S. cruiser Little Rock, flagship of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, had joined the ceremonial convoy unexpectedly. It sailed in fourth position and was the only non-Egyptian vessel in the five-ship convoy.

Its presence was seen here as a demonstration that U.S.-Egyptian relations are growing steadily closer and that the meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat, though not followed by any public announcements, had been a success.

The appearance of the Little Rock was the more striking because, from a strategic viewpoint, the opening of the canal serves the interests of the Soviet fleet much more than that of the U.S. Navy.

The canal gives Soviet warships a short cut from the Black Sea through the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, where the Russians have a growing number of naval bases. Up till now, Soviet vessels had to sail west through the Mediterranean and then around Africa.

U.S. naval forces are far less dependent on a link between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. For Egypt, the presence of such a large U.S. ship had considerable practical importance because it demonstrated that the U.S. Navy regards the canal as clean and danger-free, officials here said.

There had been concern in international shipping circles about the canal's safety. International insurance companies last week set extremely high premiums for cargoes going through the canal—0.25 per cent of the value of the shipment.

But yesterday, the companies in London announced that they had decided to cut this in half, to 0.125 per cent, according to press reports.

The new rate, however, is still very high and the Egyptians hope that it will soon be reduced as it becomes evident that traffic is functioning normally.

Fees Doubled. Egypt announced on May 24 that fees for ships using the canal will be about twice the rate that prevailed before 1967.

The new rate will be close to 50 U.S. cents per ton of cargo. It will be calculated in special drawing rights, an international monetary unit created eight years ago to cope with currency fluctuations.

Guerrilla Attacks Hit Israeli Town And Jerusalem. KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel, June 5 (UPI).—Arab guerrillas staged a rocket attack on this northern Israeli town and threw a hand grenade at policemen in Jerusalem today in attempts to mark the eighth anniversary of the 1967 war.

The military command said the rockets were fired from Lebanese territory and hit in and around this town, two miles from the frontier. Residents said six rockets hit the area within 25 minutes and damaged a kindergarten and a school.

One resident was slightly wounded. In April 1974, three guerrillas slipped into Kiryat Shmona from Lebanon and killed 15 Israelis in an apartment house before being killed by Israeli soldiers.

In Jerusalem, police said a grenade was thrown from a house near the Justice Ministry building, bounced off a passing tourist bus and exploded near a group of police and civil guardsmen. One civilian and one civil guardsman were slightly wounded.

Only Drug Charges. PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—Customs officials at Orly Airport today arrested two Malaysian women who they said tried to smuggle more than 6.6 pounds of heroin into France, airport officials said.

Alitalia Cancels Flights. ROME, June 5 (Reuters).—The Italian airline Alitalia today canceled 10 international and 14 internal flights because of a 24-hour strike by refusing personnel at Rome's Fiumicino airport. Foreign airlines were not affected.

U.S. Is Urged To Act If UN Expels Israel

Moynihan Supports Cutting Off Funds

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP).—Daniel Moynihan, nominated to be the U.S. representative at the United Nations, said yesterday that the United States should "withdraw its financial support and suspend its participation in the General Assembly if a Third World move to expel Israel succeeds."

He also agreed with recommendations by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States should work harder within the UN to increase the effectiveness of a UN agency that is supposed to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities.

Mr. Moynihan, testifying at his confirmation hearing, said that to have the maximum impact on nations considering support of a move to expel Israel, the United States should publicly state in advance that it would suspend its own participation.

"We should tell them now before they have frozen their ideas," Mr. Moynihan said.

Mr. Moynihan, a former ambassador to India, advocated a more aggressive U.S. approach in the United Nations toward Third World nations that engage in a "systematic assassination of the American reputation."

He disagreed with questioners who suggested that his approach would put the United States in a position of "confrontation with many of the 77 nonaligned UN members."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., called on Mr. Moynihan and the Ford administration to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency, a UN-related agency based in Vienna that was established nearly two decades ago to promote peaceful uses of atomic power and prevent diversion of nuclear products to weapons.

Saudi Bribe Is Linked To Northrop

(Continued from Page 1) funds received were used only for legitimate purposes recognized by international law. He also said that he would welcome "a full investigation of the whole matter" because "we have nothing to hide."

Mr. Khashoggi is also involved in a controversy over a \$45-million commission he reportedly is supposed to receive for an \$800-million Saudi Arabian purchase of more F-4s from Northrop.

Pentagon View. The Defense Department's Security Assistance Agency, which watches over American military sales to foreign powers, has asked the Saudi government to take a look at the reported \$45-million fee to determine whether it is reasonable in light of the services that were performed.

"This whole area has a proclivity for abuse and is not considered by the Defense Department to be a very healthy arrangement," a top Pentagon official said yesterday.

The official pointed out that the Defense Security Assistance Agency "has run into similar problems in sales in the Far East and in Latin America, and in the Middle East it is not limited to Arab countries."

The Multinational Corporations Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, will conduct hearings Monday and Tuesday on Northrop affairs.

3 Killed in Angola As Guerrilla Units Resume Fighting

LUANDA, Angola, June 5 (Reuters).—At least three persons were killed today when the guerrilla units resumed fighting in the northern town of Cabinda.

The fighting broke out Tuesday in the northern town of Cabinda. This followed a weekend of violence in Cabinda and the town of Camarona in which 11 persons died.

Alitalia Cancels Flights. ROME, June 5 (Reuters).—The Italian airline Alitalia today canceled 10 international and 14 internal flights because of a 24-hour strike by refusing personnel at Rome's Fiumicino airport. Foreign airlines were not affected.

News Analysis

Ford's Trip a Personal Success

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT).—Except for a tumble down an airline ramp, President Ford suffered no embarrassments during a week of nonstop diplomatic activity that ended in Rome Tuesday.

In fact, the President can point to several achievements as a result of his seven-day trip and the preceding discussions at the International Energy Agency and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The achievements are modest, but nonetheless real.

Accordingly, Secretary of State

Henry Kissinger and White House officials who accompanied the President are describing the trip as a success.

The initial reaction from Congress indicates no inclination to quarrel with this assessment. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Democratic members of the Foreign Relations Committee, praised the President's efforts.

"He has done about as well as can be expected," said Sen. Mansfield, who is the majority leader in the Senate. "He showed he had a lot of personal stamina and enhanced his own personal

standing. He also appears to have increased the confidence of our NATO allies."

Sen. Humphrey said that the President's trip "seems to me a plus."

"There were no fundamental policy changes, but it was good for the President to have the opportunity to study our NATO allies and good for them to get the measure of the man," Sen. Humphrey added.

He said that since the end of the Indochina war, Congress and the White House are "not as far apart on foreign policy as it may appear." The main issue is the Middle East, he said, and it is not clear yet what the administration's policy will be.

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., a member of the International Relations Committee commented that it was good for the President to get first-hand exposure in conducting diplomacy. But he added that "most of us really don't know enough to make a judgment."

The Issues. Mr. Ford dealt with a number of issues during the visit to Western Europe. They included the erosion of NATO, the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus, the apparent drift of Portugal toward Communism, U.S. bases in Spain and the latter's relationship to the North Atlantic alliance.

But these issues were not the reason for the trip. His real goal, as described by his aides, was to establish his foreign policy credentials.

This was Mr. Ford's first trip to Europe as President. He has been urged by his advisers to make a number of invitations to meet with the heads of government of the Atlantic alliance as a group.

He also reportedly placed importance on establishing personal contact with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. While House aides also acknowledge that the well-publicized conduct of high diplomacy in Europe would not hurt Mr. Ford politically at home.

The reaction in Brussels, Madrid, Salzburg and Rome suggests that Mr. Ford acquiesced himself well in establishing his diplomatic credentials. At the meeting of the Atlantic alliance in Brussels, for example, he was the star of the show, no small feat when Mr. Kissinger is also a member of the cast.

Good Impressions. The European leaders spoke favorably of Mr. Ford's directness and openness. Mr. Sadat said he was impressed by Mr. Ford's warmth, sincerity and desire for peace.

Beyond the personal gains, the trip produced some positive achievements on the issues. The consensus after the Atlantic meeting seemed to be that Western unity had been enhanced. The scope of the discussions was expanded beyond military and political considerations to include the crucial issue of economic relationships, an approach the United States had been urging for some time.

Mr. Ford apparently succeeded in convincing the allies that the United States remains committed to the defense of Western Europe, despite the ending of U.S. involvement in Indochina.

The President raised the issue of how Portugal's turn toward the left would affect its membership in the Atlantic alliance. He also pressed the case for a closer relationship of Spain to the alliance, a subject shunned in the past because of internal political considerations of the Western European members.

Although Greece and Turkey wanted no U.S. mediation in their dispute over Cyprus, leaders of the two countries did get together for discussions after the North Atlantic meeting, the first time in years this has happened.

Talks With France. In Madrid, the President was received with pomp and engaged in the delicate task of negotiating with both the 8-year-old Generalissimo Francisco Franco and with his capable successors.

And following the meeting between Mr. Ford and Mr. Sadat, the move toward peace to the Middle East and the standard breakdown of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in March, resumed—or, at least, so the aides said.

However, Mr. Ford's trip produced no fundamental changes any of these issues. The Atlantic alliance is still riddled with internal disputes. The Portuguese problem is unresolved. The situation on Cyprus is still dangerous. The question of U.S. bases in Spain is not settled. And peace in the Middle East is still far away.

In fact, whether Mr. Ford accomplished anything of more than transient value remains to be seen. The breadth of issues covered, the number of discussions held and the standard breakdown of Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in March, resumed—or, at least, so the aides said.

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'Murder Not Minor'**Senator Faults Rockefeller For Dismissing CIA 'Plots'**

By Robert J. Jackson

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—Charging that the CIA was involved in "murder plots," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, yesterday attacked what he said were suggestions by Vice-President Rockefeller that the agency had committed only minor illegalities.

"I believe that it's necessary to dispel any notion that the misdeeds we are investigating are minor matters," said Sen. Church.

House Passes Extension of Voting Rights

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The House last night passed a 10-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act and expanded its coverage to protect minority groups discriminated against because they cannot speak English.

The bill was sent to the Senate by a vote of 341 to 70 after a final effort to cut out the extension to seven years was defeated by a voice vote.

Senate leaders plan to hold the House bill on the Senate floor when it is received there today rather than refer it to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., a longtime foe of civil rights legislation. The intent is not to bypass the committee but to have a bill the Senate can act on soon after the Fourth of July should Sen. Eastland attempt delaying tactics. The law expires in August.

Authority for Registrars Among provisions that were extended by the House bill was authority to send in U.S. registrars and voting observers to prevent discrimination because of race, to require pre-clearance from the attorney general or U.S. District Court here of any change in voting laws by a covered state and to make permanent the suspension of literacy tests, which were a major tool for discrimination.

Sections that expand coverage to minority groups provide protection in voting districts where Asian-Americans, American Indians, Alaskan natives and Spanish-speaking Americans make up more than 5 per cent of the population and their illiteracy in English is higher than the national average. Registration forms and ballots must be provided in the language they understand.

Protection was limited to those groups because the House Judiciary Committee received no information that any other groups were discriminated against because of inability to understand English.

During two days of voting, every attempt to weaken the bill was defeated by wide margins. Efforts by Texas to exempt their state from coverage because of its large population of Spanish-speaking Mexican-Americans were rejected.

An amendment to extend protection beyond the four language-minority groups to all citizens who speak a language other than English was rejected, 233 to 156, on the ground that there was no evidence that others were discriminated against.

A MIRV Missile Tested by Russia

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP)—The Soviet Union has test-fired a huge SS-18 missile with multiple warheads (MIRV) into the Pacific for the first time in more than a year, the Pentagon disclosed last night.

It said the SS-18 was fired from central Russia and landed about 600 miles north of Midway Island on Tuesday evening.

The announcement said the test involved a multiple-warhead version of the heaviest Soviet ICBM, but did not say how many dummy warheads were involved.

No Talks in Sight In Boston Port Strike

BOSTON, June 5 (UPI)—Boston's second port strike in six months, which began last week, may last three or four months, Robert Calder, executive director of the Boston Shipping Association, predicted.

He said there had been no talks and none were scheduled. At issue in the strike by 700 longshoremen is the number of "uninterrupted hours of work." The longshoremen want 1,500 hours a year. The shipping association is offering 800. Last December's 19-day strike was resolved by postponing the issue until spring.

who heads a Senate committee probing U.S. intelligence agencies. "Murder plots are not a minor matter and the CIA has been implicated in this kind of activity," he said.

Sen. Church made his remarks at a breakfast meeting of reporters. He later reinforced them after the committee had held its fourth closed-door session with William Colby, the CIA director.

Alleging that the CIA had been involved in past "plots" to kill foreign leaders and others, Sen. Church referred to such activity as "an abomination."

He said he based his statements on testimony his committee has heard from several witnesses. He implied that the CIA had gone beyond the planning stage and had actually attempted or accomplished assassinations.

"Our is not a wicked country and we cannot abide a wicked government," Sen. Church said at the breakfast.

Reporting Monday on his committee's five-month inquiry into CIA affairs, Mr. Rockefeller told reporters: "There are things that have been done which are in contradiction to the statutes, but in comparison to the total effort, they are not major."

He said the panel, which will report to President Ford tomorrow, had found some illegal actions by the CIA but no widespread pattern of misconduct.

Asked about Sen. Church's remarks, Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday that the senator had misunderstood him. The Vice-President said he never intended to dismiss all the allegations against the CIA as minor. He said he had sought to answer newsmen's questions about whether there were massive violations of the statutes that outlaw domestic spying by the CIA.

Mr. Rockefeller also said his report will deal with alleged assassinations plots.

Sen. Church said he was "concerned about the apparent attempt of certain members of the Rockefeller Commission to lead the public to believe that any misdeeds of the CIA were minor and that the agency has been relatively without guilt."

He said he was referring to both Mr. Rockefeller and C. Douglas Dillon, a former Treasury secretary and a commission member. Mr. Dillon said last month that the CIA had conducted itself lawfully, aside from "one or two rather major exceptions."

Sen. Church refused to say in what years the alleged plots occurred or who the targets were. However, the committee is known to be focusing on charges that the CIA was involved in plans to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in the early 1960s.

House Probe Chief Allegedly Hid Facts

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., chief of the House investigation of the CIA, learned about the agency's involvement in assassination plots and domestic illegalities more than a year ago and did not call for a congressional probe, authoritative intelligence sources reported yesterday.

Despite the fact that in secret agency briefings he was told about serious CIA violations of the law, Rep. Nedzi did not inform the House or call for an investigation, these sources said. Several members of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which Rep. Nedzi chairs, reacted strongly to the disclosure.

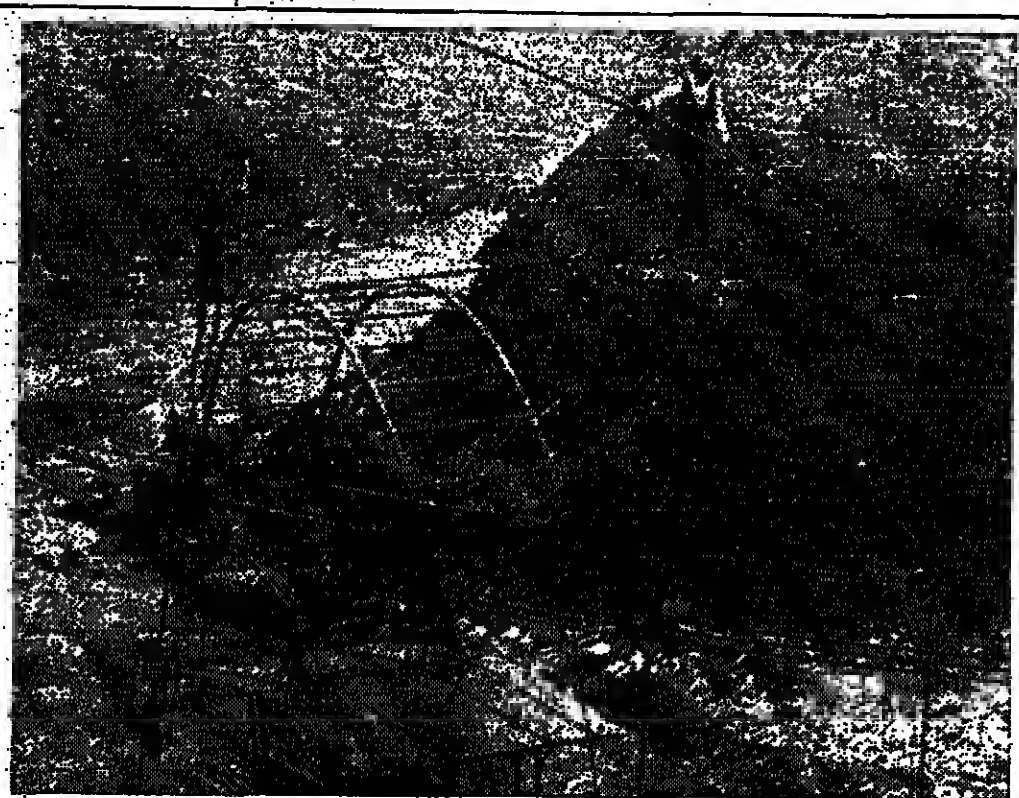
Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, said, "Any member who knows of illegal acts committed by the CIA and who has oversight responsibilities involving the CIA and who fails to try to correct them by informing the members of the House of Representatives would appear to have impaired his ability to conduct an impartial investigation."

Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., said that if Rep. Nedzi had a complete knowledge of violations and had not told the other members of the investigating committee, it was "a deliberate effort to mislead us."

One of three police agents wounded in the hour-long gun battle was in serious condition and another officer had his left arm amputated, police said.

Mr. Gancia, the 28th kidnapping victim in Italy this year, was ambushed and abducted near his castle last night.

It was not known if the kidnappers were members of an urban guerrilla group or a non-political gang seeking only ransom.



PROVING A DANGEROUS POINT—Frenchman Henri Rechin walking on cable over Whirlpool Gorge near Niagara Falls this week. Motorcycle driven by man behind him carries his wife in an aerial contraption (below). He performed feat to prove he is a professional and obtain right to walk tightrope over the falls.

'Miserable' Quality, Lawmaker Asserts Italy Is Said to Get Poor U.S. Wheat

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP)—U.S. grain exporters have shipped Italian flour mills and pasta factories "miserable" quality durum wheat with which to make their spaghetti and macaroni, a U.S. congressman charged this week.

The charge, by Rep. Mark Andrews, R-N.D., who is a wheat farmer, was the latest sign of concern among Farm Belt legislators over the condition of grain shipments abroad and the possible impact on the wheat trade that thousands of farmers depend on.

Rep. Andrews, the ranking Republican member of the House Agriculture Committee, returned last weekend from a European trip that included visits to plants and mills in Rome and Salerno. Tuesday, he exhibited a sample of durum wheat from an Italian mill.

He said it contained greatly excessive amounts of weed seeds, heat-damaged kernels, oats, corn, chaff, straw and other foreign material.

"If anyone in my part of the country brought wheat like that to the grain elevator, they would be a laughing stock," the congressman said. He said he had scooped it from flour bins at a Rome pasta plant. Officials there told him the supplier was the U.S.-based Continental Grain Co., he said.

Urges More Controls Rep. Andrews did not blame any particular segment of the grain industry, but he indicated that the system of controlling grain quality should be drastically tightened.

Durum wheat, an expensive, strong, protein-rich variety desired for pasta, was involved in a foreign complaint earlier this year.

On April 8, the U.S. agricultural attaché in Rome notified Washington that a 19,000-ton shipment of No. 3 grade durum loaded at Philadelphia was being questioned by Italian importers. A firm in Parma alleged this one portion of the wheat actually contained 80 per cent of non-durum varieties. The complaint is still under study.

Durum wheat costs at least \$1.50 a bushel more than other varieties. The main world exporters are the United States, Canada and Argentina. North American durum is considered desirable by Italian pasta makers because of its good quality and the rich, yellow coloring it gives to the finished pasta.

Rep. Andrews said that the durum wheat he had seen was so poor that "it couldn't even blend it with other varieties." U.S. durum-wheat exports to Italy have risen from 1.2 million bushels in 1973 to 6.4 million bushels this year.

Rep. Andrews said he was disturbed to hear from at least one Italian mill executive that he could not obtain bids from U.S. suppliers and the higher quality durum of grades 1 and 2.

"If they are refusing to offer number 2, the only reason I can see is that the grain companies are conspiring to drive the price down domestically," Rep. Andrews said. He said a major durum supplier in his home state of North Dakota complained that stocks of top-grade durum were accumulating because of sluggish buying by grain companies, and 33 carloads went unsold in Minneapolis this week.

Michael Hall, of the Great Plains Wheat Market Development Association in Washington, said there was no indication that grain firms were trying to push prices lower or that Italian buyers were thwarted from purchasing top-quality durum wheat if they wanted to. He said Italian pasta makers normally prefer No. 3 grade.

Short-Weighting Complaint WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT)—Spanish importers of U.S. grain suffer losses from "habitual" short-weighting of ship cargoes, and the deficiency in the official weight controls, an importing company has complained.

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Murder, a Weapon of Diplomacy?

It now seems clear that in the late Eisenhower years and the early Kennedy years, American officials contemplated measures to bring about the assassination of Fidel Castro of Cuba, a country with which the United States had sharp political differences but not one with which it was at war. President Kennedy, in particular, appears to have been prepared to consider this last resort after the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs when the United States failed miserably in its efforts to overthrow Castro by sponsoring an invasion of Cuban exiles in 1961. In view of that plain evidence that Washington felt threatened enough by the Castro regime to use covert violence against it, the allegations that the CIA was subsequently ordered to study a remedy as drastic as assassination should come as no great surprise.

In the current passion for scrutiny of the cold war, however, attention has been turned to new suggestions that the CIA conducted, or encouraged, or at least knew of, other political murder plots, including some that actually took place, such as the killings of the Dominican Republic's Trujillo and the Congo's Lumumba. The degree and kind of CIA participation in these cases, if any, should become better known as the several investigations of the agency roll on: the President's own study, done by the Rockefeller Commission, is expected to be made public soon. In the meantime, there are several things to be said.

To play a part in the murder of a leader of a state with which our country is not at war is an abject confession of both moral and political bankruptcy. Far from being the mark of a great power, such acts are a demonstration of impotence, the more so when they are directed, as they apparently were, against the leaders of small, weak nations. It would be interesting and no doubt sobering to know whether the availability of murder as a feasible tactic for easing a particular foreign-policy problem has made our political leaders less ready to explore alternate diplomatic or legal approaches to it. In any case, it is significant that the resort to murder inevitably followed humiliating failure in the exercise of conventional political and economic efforts to influence the course of events.

All the same, no one trying to understand these allegations can ignore the political context of the times. In the case of Castro, the cold war was raging. Virtually no one in the political community was concerned that war had not been formally declared. The public quite fully shared the government's alarms over the new "Communist" regime "90 miles from Florida." The Bay of

Pigs invasion, for instance, was widely thought to be a tolerable, perhaps even valiant, enterprise mounted by patriots seeking liberty of their land. The chief criticism of it was that it was badly botched. The Latin countries which were the targets, real or imagined, of Cuban subversion were then linking themselves with Washington in what was purported to be a glorious new "Alliance for Progress." The details of assassination maneuvers now coming into public view convey a sense of the frustration and weakness of the plotters. But what is overlooked is that the plotters were not only carrying out presidential policy but were acting in furtherance of objectives which were widely perceived by the public to be very much in the national interest at the time.

The question for public consideration, then, is not whether the United States should engage directly or indirectly in assassinations. There is not even the basis for a useful public debate over whether murder is a proper tool of public policy in a democracy. To that question the answer is relatively easy and not very meaningful—the answer, in short, is no. The real policy question is more difficult: How can the United States define its legitimate security interests in a way which does not even raise the question of resort to assassination and to a larger hazy of undercover activities. This is a problem which has to do with the preservation of traditional ideals and principles and one, we suspect, which no amount of scrutiny of the CIA alone will resolve.

A large part of the answer surely lies, however, precisely in that redefinition of American objectives and capabilities which began when John Kennedy passed through the crucible of the Cuban missile crisis and other international adventures and emerged with a new understanding of the need to tolerate diversity in the world. It has taken a decade and more of overly ambitious undertakings—notably in Indochina—to demonstrate by tragic failure that a world "made safe for diversity" may be as much as even a superpowerful United States can hope to attain. It cannot be said that this concept of a more limited and selective U.S. role in the world is widely understood or shared among the public or within the government. What does seem clear to us, however, is that a willingness to temper the objectives and moderate the ambitions of foreign policy offers the best assurance that the United States will not again be tempted to turn to assassination as a means of achieving its purposes and safeguarding its interests around the world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy for 'Zimbabwe'

It has long been clear that chances for a peaceful evolution to majority rule and legal independence in Rhodesia depend on the unity of purpose achieved by the two black liberation organizations that have feuded for twelve years. That is why President Kaunda of Zambia and three colleagues from nearby countries insisted last December that the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) merge under the banner of the African National Council.

Unfortunately, only surface unity has been realized so far. That was demonstrated anew last weekend by the tragic riots outside Salisbury, which left 11 Africans dead and 23 wounded. Rhodesia's police may have fired recklessly into the crowds, but the trouble began with a demonstration by the more militant ZANU against a decision by the African National Council executive to seek preliminary talks on a constitutional conference with Rhodesia's white minority government.

Some ZANU guerrillas in northeastern Rhodesia have never observed the armistice, which formed part of the agreement of last December between the African National

Council and Prime Minister Ian Smith's white government. Internal ZANU fighting over the question of whether to negotiate or to persevere with guerrilla war against the white regime has resulted in scores of African deaths.

This situation is tragically ironic. Time is running out for white rule in Rhodesia. The blacks, who outnumber the whites by more than 20 to 1, are within shouting distance of the independent, African-ruled Zimbabwe (their name for the country), for which they have struggled so long. Mozambique, which achieves independence from Portugal under a black government June 25, can cut off 80 per cent of Rhodesia's external trade by severing the rail links and denying the use of its ports.

Only black disunity can stop resolution of one of the most dangerous remaining racial problems in southern Africa. In this situation, renewed pressure from neighbors is imperative by South Africa to get Rhodesia's white regime to accept the inevitability of black majority rule and by Zambia and its allies to induce the African leaders to bury their differences—lest the opportunity for a peaceful solution be lost.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Ford's Trip

No one has openly rejected the activist program submitted by the U.S. President, and Washington is entitled to hope that the seeds it has sown will eventually grow. The European tour has perhaps served to remind the world of the power of Gerald Ford and his America who needed it the most.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The U.S. President can flatter himself on having acquired the international dimension that he lacked by his direct contacts

with the European leaders and with Mr. Sadat. The American public will be even more convinced of this since hundreds of journalists and television have kept it fully informed of the ups and downs of the trip. It is thus with a brand new capital of prestige that Gerald Ford is going to announce in the coming days that he is officially a candidate for the 1976 elections. Since the advantage of the office plays in his favor and since Senator Kennedy appears determined not to run, one does not see for the time being what Democratic adversary could be a match for the incumbent President.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 6, 1900

BRUSSELS—A despatch to the Picaro states that clouds of locusts have fallen in showers in certain districts of Belgium. At Antwerp the people were obliged to shelter their faces from the insects, and in Brussels the boys caught them in large numbers with butterfly nets. A despatch from Roubaix states that a similar cloud has fallen in the Bavay district. They were found in thousands in the streets of the town.

Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1925

PERPIGNAN—How the King and Queen of Spain narrowly escaped death from a bomb was told here today by passengers arriving on the Barcelona express. No intimation of the attempt had come from Spain owing to the strict censorship. Police authorities found a bomb weighing eighty kilograms in a railway tunnel near the Garraf station, and placed so that it could have wrecked the train on which the King and Queen were travelling to Barcelona.



'How Can Something Be Both Rare and Worthless?'

Time to Take Wallace Seriously

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—While much of the press has been chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of a Kennedy candidacy, some of the Democrats have begun to focus in on the reality of George Wallace. Kennedy speculation sells magazines and fuels cocktail-party talk, but the counterattack on Wallace will have much more to do with whether the Democrats can offer a credible challenge in next year's presidential race.

In the space of a few days last week, former Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina, a presidential hopeful, and Sen. Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire, one of the few Democrats no one has accused of harboring presidential ambitions, drew a firm line against Wallace and what he stands for.

"They were not the first, or the only, Democrats to do this," Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, another of the presidential hopefuls, has been tackling Wallaceism for weeks in his speeches around the country. And ex-Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, busy promoting his own presidential candidacy, has vowed from the beginning to challenge Wallace in every primary in the country.

Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., of Delaware, who at 32 is too young to be eligible for President in 1976, has also been roasting Wallace in such implausible places as Greenville, S.C., and getting standing ovations from Democratic crowds for doing it.

Not a Patsy

None of this indicates an assumption that Wallace is a patsy who can be attacked with impunity. Nor does it signify that an order has been passed from higher headquarters to "gang up on George." These Democrats don't underestimate Wallace and they certainly don't want to add to his well-cultivated sense of martyrdom.

What they are saying is that the polls should be taken seriously and that Democrats ought to consider now the record and

qualifications of the man who leads everyone but the phantom Kennedy in Democratic voter preference.

McIntyre and Biden, the two noncandidates, both focused on the Wallace record in Alabama. "George Wallace," said Biden, "had better get his own state in better shape before he tries to run all 50 states from the White House."

"The per-pupil-school-pupil expenditure for education in Alabama is last among the 50 states," the Delaware senator said. "The Alabama crime rate increased more than 33 per cent between 1970 and 1973." McIntyre, claiming Wallace is a "mirage," asked:

"If he's for the common man, why does his state have one of the most regressive tax systems in the country? If he's for the working man, why has he never proposed a minimum-wage law to the state legislature?"

Has Backers

"If he's for the underprivileged and those really in need of help, why, after seven years of his rule, did a federal district court rule that the Alabama mental health care 'barbaric' and order 70 improvements to be made immediately? If he is, indeed, against government spending and budget deficits, why has Alabama's state debt gone up 180 per cent since he first became governor?"

Asking such questions does not automatically diminish Wallace. He is not devoid of effective counterargument. For there are labor leaders, educators, law-enforcement officials and mental health workers in his own state who are prepared to testify that Wallace has been helpful to them in many instances.

Nor does such a challenge, by itself, strip Wallace of his facility for voicing the complaints many people have with the federal government.

But it is sound politics, because these are relevant questions which ought to be raised about Wallace—as they ought to be raised about the records of

he raised about the records of the former governors and the members of Congress who are opposing him.

What Biden and McIntyre and the others are saying is that, having earned the right to be taken seriously, George Wallace now will be asked to take responsibility for his own record as a public official.

And examining that record, in public debate, is a lot more worthwhile for them—and the press—than trying to prove that Ted Kennedy means the opposite of what he says.

Rhodesia's Never-Never Land

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—The traveler visiting Rhodesia again after some years feels as if he has wandered into Peter Pan country. The world has gone through turbulent change, but Rhodesia looks the same. The links to the outside world through South Africa, but the struggle will be harder.

Politically, there is the brooding omnipresence of the South African Prime Minister, J. B. Vorster. He has a great personal stake in the success of "détente," and a key part of his bargain with black African leaders is a settlement leading to majority rule in Rhodesia. He knows he must have a settlement before long or face renewed political trouble abroad and at home.

Militarily, guerrillas operating in country areas despite a supposed cease-fire are causing considerable death and destruction. If there is no settlement, those operations are expected to increase sharply.

Emigration Up

Some experts feel the Rhodesian security forces would be in real trouble unless they had help from the South African police, who have been here for years, and even troops. But Mr. Vorster has pulled the police out of operational areas and the belief is that the men are not being replaced as their tours of duty end.

Psychologically, underneath the placid surface there is a feeling of greater isolation and concern. The emigration of whites has increased, though more are also coming in, apparently mostly Portuguese colonials.

For all those reasons, Ian Smith's unchanging words and attitudes make him look—to bor-

row a metaphor—like a steward tiding up the deckchairs on the Titanic. But a number of foreign statesmen have directed their remarks to Mr. Smith, full and humorous and anachronistic though he seems, in a very slippery fellow.

The question of the moment is whether and how he will enter negotiations with the African National Council, the umbrella organization that is uniting the groups have joined at the insistence of Zambia and other outside powers. He has two broad possibilities open to him.

First, he could try to make a deal with the council's softer elements, with a formula to delay majority rule and safeguard the political and economic position of the whites to some extent. Consistent with this policy is the fact that Mr. Smith has been working, successfully, to split the council. The factional violence at a council meeting last weekend, ending with 13 shot by the police, played into his hands.

Second, he could denounce the Africans as irresponsible—either before or at a constitutional conference—and call on Rhodesian whites to go it alone as before. Consistent with that is Mr. Smith's bitter recent attacks on the council as untruthful and murderous. If he took this line, he would have to appeal over Mr. Vorster's head and the white South Africans not to let white Rhodesia be overwhelmed.

What will he do? If his past is a guide, Mr. Smith would prefer the second course. But the stakes are bigger now: for black Africa, for South Africa, for the peace of a continent. That is why outsiders have an interest in what happens in this remote and curious country.

Letters

Letter From Rome

In regard to my article of June 4 in the Herald Tribune, I would like to note two points which the U.S. ambassador to Rome, John Volpe, has called to my attention. He has assured me that he is not a close crony but merely a casual acquaintance of the ex-banking magnate Michele Sindona. He has also visited the offices of several other newspapers in Italy besides Il Tempo, which I should in fact have described as "the only Roman newspaper he has so honored."

CLAIRE STERLING.

Rome.

Alive and Kicking

I beg to differ with C.L. Sulberger, who writes off (Herald Tribune, June 2) the struggles of Portuguese democrats by proclaiming that their people "seem about to embrace a left-wing dictatorship," quoting Aristotle that "no one can talk of liberty without having experienced it" and adding that "only a handful of elderly Portuguese have."

If my four years in Czechoslovakia (1967-71)—living through 1968's Prague spring and the August winter that followed—

taught me anything, it was that freedom is a human reflex, an inborn thirst, not an experience that qualifies you to join a club. How else could one explain the 1968 impact of the Prague news media—particularly Czechoslovak television, born in the Stalinist 1950s and run by people too young to have experienced much else but Communist and Nazi repression?

Believe me, the parallels in Portugal are very alarming to anyone familiar with 1948's Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia. But as we read about the valiant uphill struggles of Mario Soares and other Portuguese lovers of liberty, we should be cheering them on and not (as Claire Sterling did earlier in your pages and Aristotle Sulberger does now) dismissing them while they're still alive and kicking.

VIENNA.

ALAN LEVY.

Ford's Stumbling
May I ask, in reference to President Ford's stumbling incidents in Salzburg (Herald Tribune, June 1): Was the President chewing gum at the time?

PARIS.

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Detected by U.S.

North Korea Is Said to Move Armored Forces Near Border

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—North Korea has moved strong armored forces close to the demilitarized boundary with South Korea, U.S. intelligence sources report.

Pentagon officials watching the situation said they are concerned but not alarmed and that no special alerts were ordered for U.S. troops in South Korea. Officials noted that the North Koreans have made threatening moves from time to time without initiating any major military action against South Korea since 1953.

However, there has been some worry recently that North Korea might be emboldened to test the U.S. commitment to South Korea following the collapse of American-backed governments in Indochina.

Intelligence specialists said the new concentration of North Korean armor near the DMZ is the biggest threat in a long time. The equivalent of an armored division was reported in the Kok

San area, about 40 miles north of the DMZ near an invasion corridor into South Korea. U.S. sources counted about 250 tanks and assault guns and 100 armored troop carriers.

South Korea's Army, which gained some combat experience in the Vietnam war, is deployed along the DMZ.

The U.S. Army division in South Korea is located to help block any invasion before it reaches Seoul. Nuclear-armed U.S. missile and artillery batteries also back up South Korean divisions.

Three squadrons comprising 72 U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jets are stationed there to bolster South Korea's outnumbered air force.

U.S. Force of 42,000

U.S. strength in South Korea totals about 42,000 men. The most recent reduction came nearly four years ago when a division and its support, comprising 20,000 men, were pulled back to the United States.

There has been congressional sentiment in the past for cutbacks in U.S. military deployments overseas. But critics now appear reluctant to push for such reductions because they say this might intensify doubts among allies about the dependability of U.S. commitments.

Several years ago, the Pentagon launched a five-year \$1.5-billion modernization program for South Korea's armed forces with the stated aim of pulling out American troops, except perhaps for some air power, when that modernization was completed.

The administration no longer talks about U.S. withdrawals from Korea.

Seoul Outlets Spy Ring

SEOUL, June 5 (AP).—The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency said today that it had smashed a spy ring that operated for North Korea since 1960.

The agency said investigations of two recently captured Communist infiltrators led to the arrest of the seven alleged members of the ring.

The ring had the task of organizing students, workers, religious people and others into an anti-government front to help achieve Pyongyang's goal of Communism in the South, the agency said.

North Warns South

TOKYO, June 5 (AP).—North Korea says South Korea "must stop at once the 'anti-Communist' racket and war provocation maneuvers against us."

The warning was contained yesterday in a commentary of the Communist party newspaper Rodong Sinmun.

The commentary referred to a North Korean claim that South Korean troops fired thousands of machine-gun bullets into a North Korean village in the western sector of the border Monday.

It said: "Such an act of provocation is not a chance incident, but part of the premeditated war provocation maneuvers against us."

Plans Disclosed For U.S.-Europe Space Venture

PARIS, June 5 (AP).—At least one European scientist-astronaut will be among the crew in the first joint U.S.-European space lab mission, scheduled for 1980, and scientists from several nations may be invited to join the program later, it was announced yesterday.

The broad outlines of the scientific experiments on the first seven-day flight were disclosed in a review of cooperation between the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the newly formed European Space Agency (ESA).

NASA Administrator James Fletcher and ESA Director-General Roy Gibson said at a news conference that their team discussed the makeup of the first crew of the space lab, being built by ESA, and the space shuttle, a NASA program.

The first crew could comprise a pilot and a cosmonaut for the shuttle with a mission specialist assisting them, and at least two additional crew members, one a European, who are specialists in the experiments on board, Mr. Fletcher said.

East German Troops Blow Up Land Mines

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, June 5 (Reuters).—East German Army engineers have in the last three days blown up about 400 land mines near the West German border, frontier officials here said today.

Six months ago, floods floated an unknown number of East Germany's anti-personnel mines into the territory of West Germany, whose frontier forces found and detonated nine in a five-month search. After the Bonn government protested the mine "invasion," East Germany promised to prevent a recurrence.



The Natchez IX takes a commanding lead.

Paddle Wheel Boats on Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS, June 5 (AP).—The first paddle wheel race in New Orleans in 100 years turned into a runaway; but the passengers on the losing ship claimed victory anyway in the drinking contest yesterday. The Natchez IX, sketched at 15 knots along the 6-mile course, beating the heavier Delta Queen by more than half a mile. It was a charity project—with passengers paying \$25 each—run by the boat owners. The proceeds went to a fund to restore St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans. It was the first steamboat race there since an earlier Natchez lost to the Robert E. Lee on a 1,954-mile upriver race from New Orleans to St. Louis in 1870. Said one of the Delta Queen passengers: "We came in first at the bar, and that's what counts." "It wasn't so bad," said another passenger, actor Robert Dawson. "We came in second, didn't we?"

Obituaries

Paul Keres, 59; Estonian Won Soviet, European Chess Titles

HELSINKI, June 5 (UPI).—Paul Keres, 59, who won the Soviet chess championship three times, died today after the second of two heart attacks he had suffered here since arriving Saturday on his way to Estonia from Canada.

Mr. Keres was born in Narva, Estonia. He rose to prominence in the 1935 Warsaw Chess Olympics and won tournaments the next two years in Austria and the Netherlands. He was a challenger for the world chess championship but did not compete because of World War II.

He did, however, share in four world championships in team chess, and in individual play he won three European championships in addition to his three Soviet titles.

In Amsterdam, Max Euwe, president of the World Chess Federation, described Mr. Keres' death as a "tremendous loss for the game." He said that the Estonian, who had just completed a month-long stay in Canada, "was an ambassador for the game of chess. He showed complete sportsmanship, was a man of unending patience and accepted practically everything unless it was crazy."

Frida Leider

BERLIN, June 5 (UPI).—Frida Leider, 57, a native of Berlin who sang Wagnerian roles in some of the world's leading opera houses in a career that spanned three

decades, died yesterday after a short illness.

The soprano made her debut in 1915 as Venus in Wagner's "Tannhäuser." From 1928 until her last performance in 1944, she was a regular participant in Bayreuth's Wagnerian festivals.

Her most memorable roles included Brunnhilde in "The Nibelung's Ring," Kundry in "Parsifal" and Isolde, which she played with Lauritz Melchior co-starring as Tristan.

She was the wife of violinist Rudolf Daman, who fled from Nazi persecution to Switzerland in 1938.

After the war she worked in the East Berlin State Opera and in 1948 became a professor at the West Berlin Music Institute.

She retired in 1958 and devoted her remaining years to painting.

Episcopal Court Would Admonish Father Wendt

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—An Episcopal Church ecclesiastical court recommended 3 to 2 today that the Rev. William Wendt be admonished for allowing an irregularly ordained woman priest to lead a communion service in his church.

The penalty recommended by the court was the least severe available.

The recommendation will be delivered to the Right Rev. William Creighton, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington. Bishop Creighton has 30 days in which to pronounce punishment.

The court could have recommended penalties as severe as removal from the priesthood. Bishop Creighton does not have authority to impose a more severe punishment than the admonition recommended by the court.

Father Wendt has the right to appeal, but he told newsmen he has made no decision.

Winegrowers Halt Motorists in France

MONTPELLIER, France, June 5 (Reuters).—French winegrowers set up roadblocks yesterday and stopped foreign cars heading for Spain, inviting their occupants to drink local wine before allowing them to proceed.

Tuesday, about 5,000 winegrowers voted to turn back foreign tourists from southern France to support their protests against imports of cheap Italian wine. A British car tried to go through a barricade but was stopped by a hail of stones. The three persons in the car were held up for about 30 minutes and later complained to police about the incident. The winegrowers removed the roadblocks yesterday afternoon.

Famine Threatening 800,000 At Ethiopia-Somalia Border

NAIROBI, June 5 (Reuters).—More than 800,000 people are suffering from an eight-month drought that has hit Ethiopia and Somalia, and reports reaching here say the famine is feared to be even worse than the one in Ethiopia in 1973.

The area worst hit is where the two countries share a common border in the Ogaden region, an area long claimed by Somalia.

In Somalia, some 300,000 people have been affected and a relief and resettlement operation is in progress. In Ethiopia, officials put the number at about 500,000 people, with 70,000 of them already destitute and living in 14 emergency relief camps.

Refugees who have arrived here from Ethiopia say conditions in the two biggest camps, at Kebri Dehar and Gode, are "appalling."

They report that adults and children look like skeletons and that from three to seven deaths are recorded every day in one hospital, with the toll in the hundreds over the last two months.

"It appears they are not even counting the deaths happening outside the hospitals or camps," an eyewitness said yesterday.

"I was in Wollo during the

drought there and I would say what's happening in the Ogaden is much worse. In Wollo, by late 1973, there were well-run camps and I did not see so many people in such a terrible condition as I have seen in the Ogaden," he said.

"At Kebri Dehar, there are 14,000 people in a camp with two nurses. It is just not equipped to cope with the situation."

He said that at the camp he met Mrs. Ruth Woodbridge, a 38-year-old London nurse, whom he last saw in Wollo. She agreed with him that the present famine is on a bigger scale.

Erosion of Power
The Wollo disaster—and its political handling—was one of the first events to start the gradual erosion and final collapse of the power of former Emperor Haile Selassie.

This time, the relief campaign has been mounted more quickly and is being carried out by the military leadership with the help of international relief organizations.

But Ethiopian Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation Shimelis Adugna is quoted as saying that the Ogaden situation is worse.

Across the disputed border, in Somalia, the government has been carrying out a relief operation for at least three months in which 250,000 people have been put in camps and fed.

Unofficial figures put the death toll in Somalia at between 2,000 and 4,000.

There, the operation is also being run by the government with help from international organizations. And there have been contributions from the United States, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Italy and some Arab countries.

SAS Strike Ends

COPENHAGEN, June 5 (Reuters).—Traffic at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport returned to normal today after a strike by ground personnel forced cancellation of all Scandinavian Airlines System flights last night, stranding 3,000 passengers.

200 Homeless After 1st Rain In 30 Years

HUASCO, Chile, June 5 (AP).—Emergency workers sought temporary housing yesterday for more than 200 adults and children after the first rain in 30 years swept over this arid community.

Huasco, a small Pacific port about 350 miles north of the capital of Santiago, is located in the Atacama Desert, said to be the most arid land in the world.

Reports reaching Santiago said Huasco residents rejoiced when the first drops of rain began to fall. The rain, however, lasted 28 hours and severely damaged destroyed many adobe dwellings, the reports said.

France Denies Aiding Spread of A-Arms Potential

PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—French officials today denied charges by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., that France was contributing to potential nuclear weapons proliferation with sales in Pakistan, Taiwan, South Korea and Argentina.

Sen. Ribicoff said Tuesday that France was supplying plutonium-reprocessing machinery to the four nations that would give them the potential for making nuclear weapons.

In a statement today, French officials said that since France had no relations with Taiwan, it was not engaged in any such negotiations with the country.

With Pakistan and South Korea, the officials said, negotiations were under way, but they said that France was insisting on strict guarantees of nonmilitary utilization of the reprocessing machinery.

The officials said that while France did have an agreement with Argentina on the development of nuclear power for peaceful uses, France was not sitting in the construction of a pilot plutonium plant in that country, as Sen. Ribicoff stated.

Statutes Set In Namibia to Abolish Bias

'Trial Run' Seen For South Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 5 (AP).—Officials today announced sweeping measures to abolish apartheid throughout South-West Africa (Namibia). New legislation will provide for the admission of all races to hotels, restaurants and cafes and the removal of "whites only" and "non-whites" signs on all public buildings.

Dirk Mudge, a member of the ruling Executive Council, announced the changes before the all-white Legislative Assembly here.

The move is part of an effort to eliminate what has become known as "petty apartheid."

Significantly, officials in Windhoek, the capital, recently told visiting foreign correspondents that in some ways South-West Africa is a "trial run" for South Africa itself.

The move was viewed by observers in South Africa as another step in South Africa's campaign of détente to win friends in black Africa and ease racial tension.

Apartheid laws were instituted in South-West Africa by South Africa, which controls the mineral-rich territory under a mandate no longer recognized by the United Nations. South-West Africa is called Namibia by the UN.

South Africa has promised to grant the territory self-determination as soon as the territory's 12 major ethnic groups meet at a conference to decide South-West Africa's constitutional future.

South-West Africa's population of 850,000 is made up of several African tribes and a ruling minority of 80,000 whites. Mr. Mudge said existing legislation would be altered "as soon as possible" to provide for the changes. He said it would be up to the owners of hotels, restaurants and cafes to decide whether they would cater to all racial groups. Some, however, would be required under certain circumstances to accommodate all races.

Comrade Title Fancy Enough, Chinese Told

TOKYO, June 5 (AP).—China's People's Daily has offered a word of advice to comrades who prefer to be called something fancier than comrade: "Quickly free yourself from the shackles of bourgeois ideology."

A letter to the newspaper by four Communist party members complained that a minority of party officials wanted other people to follow the old Chinese custom of addressing them by their titles, such as "Secretary Chang" or "Chairman Li," to indicate respect.

The paper added a brief commentary on their complaint. "In the revolutionary ranks, calling each other comrade is our party's glorious tradition," it said. It also urged Chinese to truly treat each other as comrades, so that the leaders do not separate themselves from the people.

EEC Trade Talks With Arab States To Open Tuesday

CAIRO, June 5 (Reuters).—Talks on economic and political cooperation between the Arab countries and the European Economic Community will open at the Arab League's headquarters here next Tuesday. The league's assistant secretary-general, Mohammed Farra, said yesterday.

The decision to begin the dialogue June 10, as originally planned, ended nearly three weeks of Arab hesitation on whether to go ahead with the talks.

The Arab countries had considered delaying the talks to protest a recent preferential trade agreement between the EEC and Israel.

The talks will be attended by technical experts from the EEC and all the Arab League member-states except Libya. In an official note to the league, Libya said that the EEC agreement with Israel clearly showed the Common Market's future intentions.

Dubcek Asks Aid Of Europe Reds

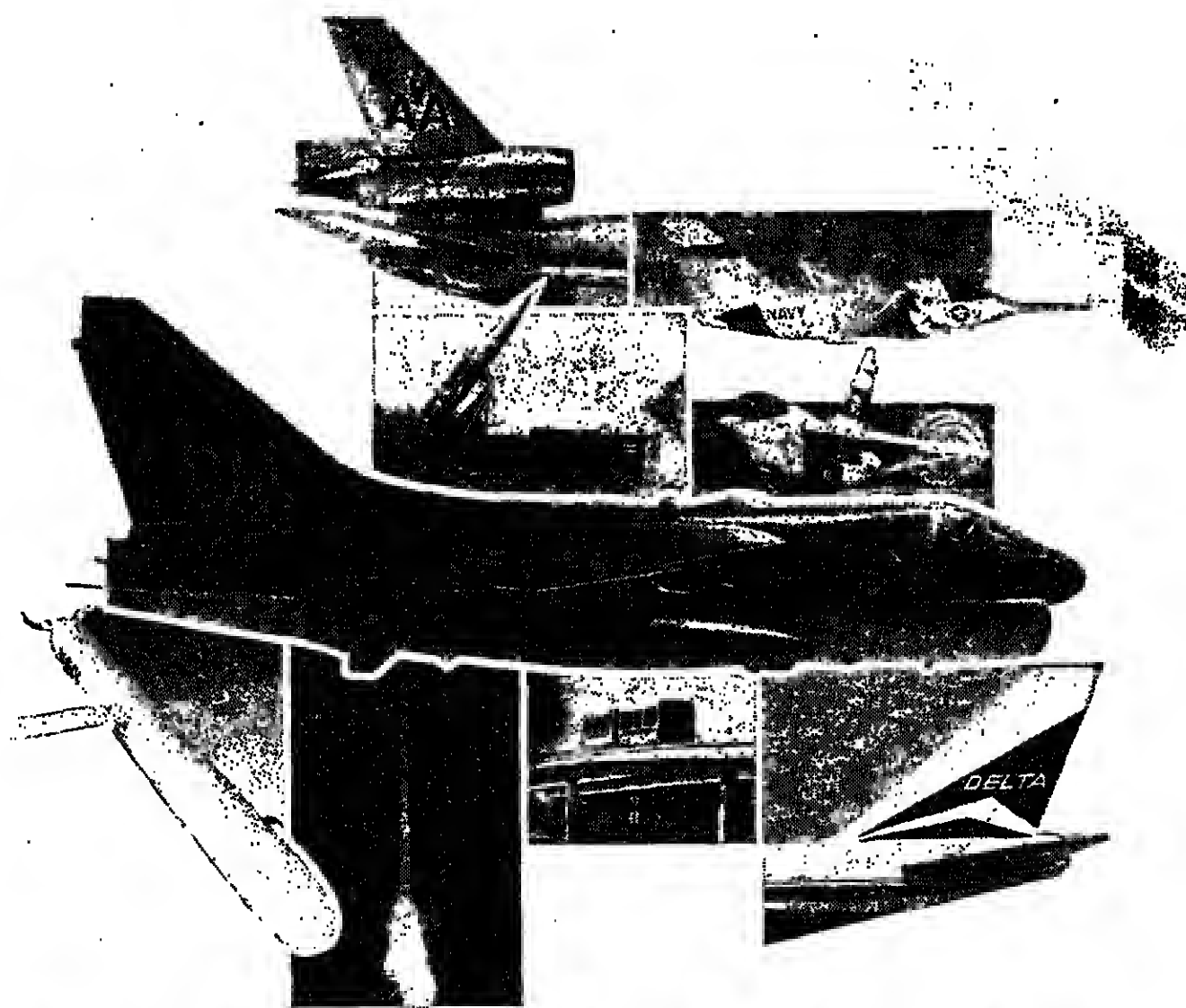
PARIS, June 5 (UPI).—Alexander Dubcek, former leader of the Communist party in Czechoslovakia, has sent letters to ten European party leaders demanding that the situation in his Soviet-dominated homeland be discussed at the European Communist conference planned for late this year, his political supporters said today.

Mr. Dubcek, expelled from power after the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, made the demand in letters to Italian and East German party leaders Enrico Berlinguer and Erich Honecker, according to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union and East-Central Europe.

In a letter to Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak President and current chief of the Communist party, Mr. Dubcek rejected Mr. Husak's recent charges that he is hurting the country's interests by complaints about police activities, a committee spokesman said.

Sen. Hart to Retire

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—Sen. Philip Hart, D-Mich., announced today that he will retire when his current term expires. He noted that if he won reelection next year to another 6-year term he would be 70 when that term expired. He first won election to the Senate in 1958.



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His 'secretary and daughter' doesn't trust the hotel
not to put salt in the food... so a friend patters
around salt-free and barefoot, preparing meals.

Groucho! Live From New York!

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT).—In "Room Service," Groucho Marx plays a Broadway producer who moves his cast of 22 into the White Way Hotel and keeps one suit ahead of his creditors, one gag ahead of the process servers, and one ruse away from eviction. The result is a wild ballet ruse with pas de deux by two wolves in cheap clothing named Harpo and Chico, a case of fake measles, even a fake suicide.

That was 1938, on film. This was June 4, 1975, live.

Last week, Groucho Marx moved his entourage into a vast 10th-floor suite of the Sherry-Netherland Hotel here. He agreed to give a civil deposition to his suit, rather than in court, in the case against author and publisher of "The Marx Bros. Scrapbook." When the book by Richard Anobile came out in 1972, Marx sued in New York State Supreme Court, charging the author with using his remarks raw instead of editing them into poetry.

The plaintiff suggested \$15 million as perfect bail for the offense. Anobile countered that Marx was perfectly enchanted with the book, adding, "Fifteen million dollars isn't exactly horse feathers where I come from—the Bronx."

Snappy Lawyer

In Manhattan, this is the way it went yesterday.

A reporter calls Peter Fleming

French Wine Fraud

Appeal Set for July 8

BORDEAUX, June 5 (Reuters).—The Bordeaux Court of Appeals has reserved judgment until July 8 in the appeal by eight wine traders convicted in a fraud case of doctoring wine.

Defense counsel for Lionel and Yun Cruse, who are cousins and the chief defendants, accused the government inspectors who uncovered the case of prejudging the affair.

The Cruse cousins, heads of a prominent Bordeaux wine house, were given one-year suspended prison sentences and fined an estimated 6 million francs (\$1.5 million) in the fraud trial.

Jr., Marx's attorney, to check the place and time of deposition. Fleming is celebrated for his successful defense in the conspiracy-perjury trial of John Mitchell, the former attorney general. He is a snappy Wall Street lawyer, and in reply to all questions he snaps "no comment." The reporter exasperates. Snap! "That's the way I practice law," says Fleming.

"Well, practice makes perfect," says the reporter and hangs up. Fleming has not yet arrived at the hotel, but a great assembly of reporters, photographers, notebooks and lenses mills around the lobby, pleading with management to let it go upstairs. A few have slipped through security and cluster outside Marx's suite.

Suddenly the door opens, and a young lady named Erin Fleming (no kin to the Fleming of the first part) peers out warily. "I'm not holding a press conference and making all kinds of statements while there's a fragile gentleman here who's being ripped off," she says. (Marx has been flurried with fragility for more than 80 years.)

Some Doubletalk

As she turns the press away, one reporter slides up and—using doubletalk out of S. J. Perelman—says: "I'm the cat and I'm here to press the suit."

Recognizing his line, she invites him in. (In journalism on these pages, reporters have to refer to themselves in the third person. Actually it was me. I speed my life interviewing S. J. Perelman and Groucho Marx.)

"Groucho!" she shouts. "Where are you? Groucho! Groucho!" He leans into view, looks into her eyes and whispers, "Pussy cat."

"Pussy cat," she replies. Miss Fleming, who identifies herself as Marx's "secretary and daughter," doesn't trust the hotel not to put salt in the food. So a friend patters around salt-free and barefoot, preparing meals, stopping between courses to kiss Marx. He turns to a third member of the party, and she kisses him. Then he turns to the valet-turned-reporter.

"Blat test!" says the reporter. "Vay is mit" (Voy is me), says Marx.

A Photographer

Jack Manning, The New York Times's photographer, phones the suite, asks to speak to the reporter, and says the manager

won't let him up. The reporter asks for the manager, and orders: "Would you let that Manning up, please?" Manning joins the party. John Sprizzo, Fleming's fellow-counsel, arrives and begins mumbling to Miss Fleming. The door bell rings. "Mommers outside," says Marx, suggesting that the unseen callers were born out of wedlock.

Single-file, double-laden with attaché cases, a somber trio marches into the suite. It is the defensive legal platoon and Miss Fleming greets them heatedly and shunts them to the living room.

"Let's get more of these shirts for my friends," says Marx, pointing to his patterned sports shirt, flamboyant with titles of Marx Bros. pictures and a cautionary slogan: "Money Talks."

"We give manufacturers a license to make the shirts," says Miss Fleming, "and then we take all the profits out in shirts and give them away."

Theo she forgets the shirt and remembers the suit, and her eyes cloud with tears. "It's the Howard Hughes story all over again," she sobs. "Groucho didn't write this book. Now they're even putting out stories that he's engaged to Bunnies."

"Let's not make it a circus," Sprizzo whispers.

"Are we going to the courtroom after this?" asks Marx.

A '20s Theatrical Souvenir—

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 5 (NYT).—Jules Romains's creamy comedy, "Monsieur Le Troubadour Salsi par le Débauché," is being revived in a new production at the Comédie-Française. "Knock," that tonic, Molliresque exposé of modern medical quackery remains Romains's top achievement as a dramatist. His ingenious adaptation of the Stefan Zweig version of "Volpone" is a more striking example of his stage skill.

But "Monsieur Le Troubadour" (Part I of it was followed by a sequel: "Le Mariage de Le Troubadour") is a pleasing souvenir of the theater of the 1920s. It is a close relative of the lightly philosophical plays of Bernard Zimmer and Alfred Savoir and, like them, it is seasoned with a sardonic relish. Romains viewed the passing scene with an alert, ironic

eye. He smiled at the follies and delusions of his fellow creatures. His smile was often wry, but he held his temper. Indignation was foreign to him. In outlook and his gift for transforming reality into allegorical fantasy, he was the forerunner of Giraudoux.

His protagonist here is an elderly servant come to sample the fleshpots of Monte Carlo. Romantically and ridiculously he pursues that period figure, la poule de luxe. Cognizant of his meager means, she rejects him, but when he is fabulously enriched at the casino tables her hauteur melts. However, his attitude has altered. His luck does not hold, but what matter? He emerges from his experiences somewhat improved in wisdom, no longer quite the silly old goat he looks.

Louis Arbessier, Claire Vernet in "Monsieur Le Troubadour," by Jules Romains, being revived at the Comédie Française.

Romains's portrait of Le Troubadour and the extravagant background of his debauchery are drawn with fanciful flourish, subtle malice and easy humor. The play's surface is froth, its engaging mirth coaxing the spectator into agreement with its argument. It confides its message confidentially, as it were, and it has no need to raise its voice to persuade one. Having something to say, Romains says it with charming grace.

Michel Etcheverry in his intelligent production appreciates the tenor of the text and has done nothing to distort it. He lets the play speak for itself. The 1922 Monte Carlo scene—when Paul Poiret was fashion king—is presented with airy elegance. Claude Caillet's amusing costuming and decor (including a chic, swirling merry-go-round) evoke the picture of the early 1920s but are free from common caricature. The exacting taste and tact of the production serve to the comedy's advantage. In less careful hands, it might be indistinguishable from "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

Ducal Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW, June 5 (Reuters).—Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg and Grand Duchess Charlotte arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the press agency Tass announced.

The Nottare Theater of Bucharest will give performances of three plays in Romanian at the Salle Gaveau, beginning with "Hamlet" on June 17. On June 18 it will present "The Eighth Day of the Week" by Radu Dimitriu and on June 19 "I Too Have Been in Arcady" by Horii Tivnescu.

Uriah Heep, touring France, will be in Paris June 9 at the Palais des Sports at 8 p.m. In Colmar the following night at the Palais des Sports. In Saint Etienne June 11 at the Palais des Sports, and in Marseilles June 12 at the Salle Vaillat.

The Golden Gate Quartet will give a concert in St. Nicholas Belgium, June 8 at 8 p.m. and the following day will participate in the two-day jazz festival in Luneray, France. Also featured at the festival will be Nancy Holloway, Bill Coleman, Slide Hampton, Dixie Reece, the Red Mason jazz band, the Coenro Steel Band and Sharkey's.

BRUSSELS.—Little Richard and his group will be at the Forest National on June 6 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA.—Sam Woodard, formerly with Duke Ellington, and the Gerard Badini trio are at the Popcorn Jazz Club June 6 and 7.

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "Before the Next Tear-drops Fall" by Freddy Fender; and in Britain, "Satan by Your Man" by Tammy T. T.

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VIENNA

Strauss Concerts, Coloring Books

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 5 (NYT).—Vienna is celebrating the 150th birthday of the younger Johann Strauss in some expected and unexpected ways, some dead serious and some tongue-in-cheek, some in context and some in no context at all.

Musically, all the orchestral and most of the chamber concerts in the Vienna Festival program include at least one waltz, polka or overture, and some end with another as an encore, sending everyone home happy. Meanwhile, the Johann Strauss Gesellschaft is at work on a complete edition of the composer's work (almost 500 opus numbers) by the composer of "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," "Tales from the Vienna Woods" and "Die Fledermaus."

On a considerably less serious level, Austria's cultural authorities have put together a record on which a number of pop stars have contributed original numbers on the theme "Johann Strauss—Vienna's Waltz King," while several artists (and Strauss himself, as a caricature) have contributed the line drawings for a coloring book on the same theme. The public is invited to join in the fun with contest entries for which the prizes will be given, presumably at a monster live-TV show scheduled for the actual birthday, Oct. 25.

As with other composers in recent years, the Vienna City Library has assembled a major exhibition devoted to the composer and his times, which will

Johann Strauss the younger, whose 150th birthday is being celebrated in Vienna.



run in the City Hall until the end of October, and the Austrian National Library will open one on June 11, concentrating on the composer's impact around the world.

The City Hall show is a handsome and detailed one, beginning with the development of the waltz from the Ländler and other humble three-quarter-time beginnings by Joseph Lanner and Johann Strauss, the father, through the reign of Johann, the son, and his brothers Josef and Eduard, to the descendants of Eduard who continued the dynasty until a few years ago.

Behind all the posters, documents, letters, photographs and memorabilia, however, it is not easy to catch a glimpse of the complicated man that was Johann Strauss, the son. He respected his father, yet at the age of 19 he

entered into direct competition with him as a conductor and composer. He was a city dweller and no friend of nature, yet he marvelously evoked the Viennese countryside in music. He wrote joyful music mingled with melancholy that gave him enormous fame, which has never faded, in his lifetime. But he had his first nervous collapse at the age of 28 and all his life was plagued by an assortment of phobias, fears and depressions.

He was maneuvered into writing for the theater only at the age of 48 by his first wife, who was seven years older than he, and whom he married at age 37. He was a poor judge of librettos, never sure of his own judgment, little gifted for the theatrical position. Only four of his sixteen operettas (or operas) hold the stage today, but one of them—"Die Fledermaus"—is surely the best of its kind. Of another ("A Night in Venice") he described the score as "bound toilet paper."

In 1894, at a celebration to mark the 50th anniversary of his debut, he had this ironic self-evaluation to make: "For the honor that has been given me, I must thank my predecessors, above all my father. They indicated to me the way, progress was possible: it was only possible through the expansion of the form, and that is my merit, my slight merit."

In the festival's concerts, Strauss's familiar and less familiar works have found themselves alongside heavier stuff—which the music itself certainly merits, and which is only justice for a man, who as a conductor, introduced the "new" music of Wagner to the Viennese long before the opera did.

Superb Form

Once again, the Vienna Philharmonic under Claudio Abbado was in superb form for a concept that began with a splendid performance of Mahler's Fourth Symphony and proceeded to Strauss via Mozart's Piano Concerto in C (K. 593), with Friedrich Gulda as the totally involved soloist. The "Emperor" waltz ended the concert gloriously and was followed by a high-tension "Tritsch-Tratsch" polka as an encore.

Eugene Ormandy and his Philadelphiaers also have joined in the fun with a creamy smooth "Tales from the Vienna Woods," with Karl Swoboda giving the zither part the right touch of melancholy.

Sharps & Flats

PARIS.—The Shadows will be the featured attractions at the Olympia June 11 to 13 at 9:30 p.m. and on June 14 at 7:30 and 10:30 p.m. The French group Cortex will be at the Théâtre Mouffetard June 6 at 10 p.m.; the Chris Woods quartet at La Louisiane June 9; guitarist Jimmy Gourley is at Le Caveau de la Montagne every night; Jimmy Walker and Hal Singer are at the Trois Mallets.

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Plan Found to Settle U.S.-French Quarrel

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, June 5 (UPI)—European monetary officials believe they have found a formula to settle what they regard as a sterile quarrel between the United States and France over the rules, voting rights and gold in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Continental sources are increasingly optimistic that a package deal can be reached at a meeting of 20 finance ministers and IMF nations in Paris next week.

The quarrel between U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon and Pierre Fourcade, the French finance minister, largely revolves around what they call "practical" points, of little practical value. The one exception seems a new fund to aid the rest nations.

Mr. Fourcade has gone out of his way to emphasize the difference and last week in Paris he said that no progress had been made in closing the gap.

Mr. Simon, who appeared to give up his insistence that there was no chance of settlement, and his colleagues in Europe now see.

Problems and Answers
The key differences and the solution proposed for each are:

IMF rules: Mr. Fourcade says the IMF articles to legalize international monetary system only on "fixed but adjustable" exchange rates. Mr. Simon, who is the present system, which currencies float and are tied to any fixed relationship to each other. The commission would simply make both more legitimate.

IMF quotas: The quota contribution to the IMF determines a state's voting rights. All quotas for oil-producing countries should be doubled and that would be a corresponding cut. Mr. Simon, however, does not want to reduce the U.S. quota of 22 percent for fear it will weaken Washington's power to veto IMF decisions.

Gold: There are several issues at stake here, but the most important is financing a new fund that would subsidize interest rates for loans to developing countries.

Mr. Simon wants the IMF to some of the gold it holds and the profits to finance the new fund. Mr. Fourcade wants the IMF to return to all its members the gold they contributed at official price of \$44.25. They then sell a little of this at current market price of more than \$160 an ounce and use the profits to pay for the fund.

The compromise would return members just a portion of the IMF gold, enough to enable them to use the profits for financing.

German Rate of Jobless Falls to 4.4 Per Cent

BERLIN, June 5 (UPI)—Germany's unemployment in May showed a slight drop from previous month but the federal employment agency said there were no indications of early economic upturning.

The agency gave the number of jobless in May as 1,017,000, or 4.4 percent of the labor force. This was down 70,000 from previous month and eased the employment rate to 4.4 from 4.6 percent.

At the same time, however, the number of workers on part-time basis rose by 21,000 to 921,000.

Mr. Stumpf, the employment agency chief, said the further drop in the number of workers on part-time shifts showed there had been no substantial improvement in the overall situation on the labor market.

The number of job vacancies in May rose by only 2,500 to 264,300.

Trade Surplus Cut Seen

ANNHEIM, West Germany, June 5 (UPI)—West Germany's trade surplus in 1975 will be 8 billion to 10 billion deutsche marks, lower than the 56,757 billion DM surplus in 1974 according to preliminary estimates, Bundesbank vice president Oskar Emminger said.

Emminger told a press conference following the Bundesbank's regular council meeting while April exports improved March levels, in the first four months both the trade and current account surpluses were considerably below those in the 1974.

Each Warn on Prices

THE HAGUE, June 5 (AP)—The rise in the Netherlands price index probably will exceed the official estimates of 8.5 percent, Rund Lubbers, Minister of Economic Affairs, announced.

He also warned that wages may rise above initial expectations.

Discount Rate Is Reduced by French Bank

But Level Still Among Highest in the West

PARIS, June 5 (UPI)—The Bank of France lowered its discount rate half a percentage point today to 9 1/2 percent, said signs that other rates will also be reduced.

The very high level of interest rates here relative to other countries has been a major factor in attracting inflows of foreign capital, bankers note. These inflows create a demand for French francs, pushing up its value on the foreign exchange market.

Even at the new, reduced level, the bank rate here will continue to be one of the highest in the industrialized world—exceeded only by Greece, where the rate is 11 percent, and Britain, where the rate was cut last month to 10 percent.

Bankers say that today's modest reduction—a cut of a full point—had been rumored—indicates that the government does not want to move too aggressively in reducing the upward pressure on the franc.

Today's action failed to make an effect on the foreign exchange market in Paris, where the franc continued to strengthen. It closed at 4.01 francs to the dollar—compared with 4.03 francs at yesterday's close.

Although the nation's exporters have been complaining that the rise in the franc's value will hurt their sales, the fact is the bulk of France's trade is done with its EEC partners, and the value of the franc has not moved significantly against those currencies.

Imports Cost Less

Of greater significance, the appreciation of the franc effectively reduces the cost of much of France's imports—especially those valued in dollars, such as oil.

Movements in the bank rate here are mostly of psychological importance as it is pegged at the top of the short-term rate structure.

The day-to-day money market rate, for example, is currently at 7 3/8 percent—a decline of one-eighth of a point following news of the bank rate cut.

Nevertheless, the reduction in the discount rate does indicate the general trend of the government's interest rate policy.

It is widely assumed that commercial banks will now reduce their base, or "prime," lending rate to industry. This has been pegged at 10 1/2 percent since mid-April, when the discount rate was last cut.

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has indicated he would like to see the base rate cut as a means of encouraging industry to increase capital spending and, ultimately, helping to revive industrial activity.

The minister has also said that he would expect a three to four percentage point cut in consumer loans. The basic lending rate on installment buying is currently 11 1/2 percent.

Dow Jones news service and

OPEC Meeting to Consider Linking Oil Price to SDRs

LONDON, June 5 (AP)—Switching the base of oil prices to special drawing rights (SDRs) from dollars will be weighed at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) session next week, as well as indication of those oil prices.

If OPEC oil ministers adopt the change to the International Monetary Fund's SDRs at the meeting starting Monday in Libreville, Gabon, the immediate impact will be a small increase in the dollar price of oil.

But if the dollar manages to improve against other world currencies, as some economists are predicting, ultimately SDR pricing will reduce the dollar price of oil. Indeed, the advantages to the United States from such a move suggest to some OPEC watchers that it may never happen.

Such major OPEC nations as Iran, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have recently switched from expressing the parity of their currencies in dollars to SDRs. However, a high Saudi official insists that Saudi Arabia, the biggest OPEC oil producer, prefers to see the dollar continue as the pricing currency for oil.

The indexing idea has frequently been suggested by Iran, OPEC's second-largest producer. And, for the first time, a key Saudi official this week publicly announced that his country also favors indexing.

If a form of indexing were unilaterally declared by OPEC, tying current prices of oil and industrial goods together as a base, the result would be a "disaster," says Sir Frank McFadden, chairman of Shell Transport, the U.K. arm of the Royal Dutch Shell Group.

He contends that the prices of most industrial goods do not yet fully reflect the fivefold increase in oil prices over the past two years. If oil and industrial goods were linked at current levels, the result would be a leapfrogging inflationary spiral.

OPEC sources rule out a flat rise in oil prices at next week's

meeting. Rather, they say, attention will be given to the SDR question as an effort to persuade some major producers to trim the sagging production still further.

The projected switch to SDR pricing reflects OPEC's problem that every time the dollar has weakened against other world currencies over the past three years, oil producers' revenues have dropped in terms of what they can buy in those other currencies.

One recommendation by OPEC staff experts would set a base price of SDR 8.6185 per barrel of Arabian light crude, as of December 1974, when it was equivalent to the current dollar price of \$10.46 a barrel. If such pricing were adopted now, the dollar price of Saudi light crude oil would rise from \$10.46 a barrel to \$10.77. The oil price in Swiss and French francs, deutsche marks or other currencies that have strengthened since last December would correspondingly decline.

CFP Profit Rise Is Only 'on Paper'

PARIS, June 5 (UPI)—Cie Francaise des Petroles reported today a 62.3-percent increase in group net profits for last year in bookkeeping terms, with "real" profits showing a decline of 47.6 percent from 1973.

CFP said net group income last year rose to 1.75 billion francs (about \$427 million) from 1.07 billion francs in 1973. The bulk of this increase—1.15 billion francs—represented bookkeeping gains on inventories, however, CFP said.

Without such gains, profits totaled 563 million francs last year. Sales last year rose to 42.817 billion francs from 18.016 billion francs in 1973, an increase of 138 percent caused mainly by increased crude oil prices, the company said.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Slater Walker Expects Low Profits

Slater Walker Securities expects profits to remain at a low level until it completes its program of cutting its substantial property portfolio and redeploying the assets. Chairman Jim Slater says, however, that the firm will pay the maximum permitted dividend. In the longer term, this level of dividend will be more than adequately covered by the company's profits, he explains. Survival, the company's main priority in 1974, "is now assured," he says. The main task now is to reduce the company's substantial property portfolio and until then, profits are expected to be at "a very low level." For 1974, Slater Walker reported a net profit of \$2.7 million, down from \$13.1 million the previous year. Mr. Slater adds that "our commercial banking business has been reduced and in future will be on a lower key, our lending policy will be a highly selective one and our corporate finance business is continuing to grow at a steady rate."

Hoffmann-La Roche Diversification

Hoffmann-La Roche will continue its policy of diversification out of pharmaceuticals, chairman Adolf Jann reports, noting that the company has cut the share of pharmaceuticals in total sales to 37 percent from about 70 percent a few years ago. Areas in which the Swiss group will continue to expand are bio-electronics, vitamins and flavors and fragrances. Vitamins and fine chemicals accounted for 22 percent of turnover last year while flavors and fragrances accounted for 10 to 11 percent. Group sales in

the first four months of the year rose in volume but fell 10 percent measured in Swiss francs. The dollar was worth about 240 or 250 francs in early 1975 compared with around 3 francs in the 1974 period. Mr. Jann says that group sales last year would have been 18 to 19 percent higher than in 1973 but for exchange rate changes. As it is, they rose 9.3 percent to 5.1 billion francs.

Renault Defers New Models

Renault says it was forced to defer launching two new models because of last year's strikes. Christian Beullac, deputy managing director, says that "1974 would have been a good year for Renault were it not for the strikes." In a newspaper interview with Le Figaro, Mr. Beullac warned that if the government freezes auto prices because of recent increases "it would be tantamount to freezing our investments." Such a move would be particularly dangerous at a time when Volkswagen, Renault's main competitor, is preparing a whole new range of models, he says. The selling price of cars is still 6 percent below the level Renault would like as manufacturing costs are constantly rising. However, industry sources say the question of a price freeze has been temporarily shelved by Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, who has said he will reconsider it at the end of the automobile year in September. Renault's problems have been compounded by the loss of export competitiveness resulting from the franc's appreciation against the dollar, which has led to the revision of plans to introduce the R-5 model in the United States.

After Oil Cost Fears Depress Market

Prices Rally at New York, Close Mixed

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI)—Continued speculation that world oil prices will be boosted in the fall depressed prices on the New York Stock Exchange early today but the market rallied in the afternoon and finished mixed.

Analysts could find no specific reason for the late strength, although some suggested that the timing may have been aided by anticipation of a cut in the prime interest rate tomorrow by First National City Bank.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 2.13 points to 842.15. It was down about 7 points in early trading. Declining issues led by about 725 to 770.

Volume totaled 21.61 million shares compared with 24.9 million yesterday.

In the energy group of stocks, Coastal States Gas Producing was the most active NYSE issue, climbing 1 5/8 to 10 7/8. Texas International tacked on 5/8 to 9 1/2.

General Dynamics closed at 49 3/8, off 5/8, after being down 2 points in early trading. It was reported from Brussels that sources close to the Belgian government say a major contract will be awarded to General Dynamics Saturday for sale of its F-16 fighter jets to the U.S. Several other Western European nations are expected to buy the plane.

Pharmaceuticals were mostly lower, with Merck falling 3/4 to 84 3/4. Bristol-Myers at 66 1/4, down 1. Abbott Labs 73 1/2, down 1 3/8 and G.D. Searle 21, down 3/4.

Dow Jones news service and

the Wall Street Journal reported that a drug industry analyst detected a price retreat in bulk antibiotics because of falling demand and rising capacity.

Amstar declined 1 1/8 to 26 5/8. The company forecast a June quarter loss following recent sugar price cuts.

Automotive shares were fractionally mixed a day after the industry reported lower late-May sales of new cars. Steels also traded in irregular fashion.

IBM picked up 1 3/8 to 218 among the high-priced glamour. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.87 to 90.71.

Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1 1/8 to 25 5/8. It reported a gas find in a well offshore Texas. Heavily traded Brascan "A" rose

1/4 to 12 1/8. The company said it knew of no reason for the stock's activity.

In New York, bonds closed firm in moderately active trading. Dealers said there was a general all-round demand for outstanding issues, allowing corporates to finish up to 1/2 point higher, and government coupons 1/4 to 1/2 point firmer.

They said an expected sharp rundown of Treasury balances at the Federal Reserve over the next two weeks apparently sparked the sharp uptrend. Recently run-downs have been running at over \$7 billion on a daily average basis.

Dealers said it is unlikely that the Fed will be able to absorb all the additional reserves created by the rundown.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures posted small gains early in the session of trade, but they failed to stand up under progressive liquidation and all the major bids declined.

Soybeans lost 6 1/2 cents a bushel, wheat 3 1/2 cents, corn and oats 1 1/2 cents. Soybean meal closed on an irregular tone but oil was down 30 points.

Japan Car Exports

TOKYO, June 5 (Reuters)—Japan's vehicle exports in April totaled 203,100 units, up 8.5 percent on March but down 3.2 percent on April, 1974, the Japan automobile manufacturers association announced.

U.S. Concerns Reduce Spending to 1.6% Rise

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI)—U.S. businesses are continuing to scale back their capital spending plans for 1975.

According to the latest quarterly Commerce Department survey, businesses expect plant and equipment outlays to rise only 1.6 percent this year from 1974, when outlays increased about 13 percent.

Last March, businessmen had projected a 3.3-percent spending gain for 1975 and in early January they had anticipated an even bigger 4.6-percent gain.

The department said the revision by businesses is the largest between two successive quarterly surveys since 1971.

The economic slump of the past 15 months has been the chief factor behind the trimming in capital budgets, which currently are seen rising to \$114.24 billion this year from \$112.4 billion in 1974.

After discounting inflation, 1975 capital spending could decline 10 percent in real terms since capital-goods prices have been rising at about a 12-percent annual rate so far this year.

If the 1.6-percent increase is realized, it would be the smallest yearly increase in spending since an actual 3.3-percent decline in 1981.

Actual plant and equipment spending in the first quarter of 1975 was at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$114.6 billion, a 1.5-percent decline from the fourth quarter of 1974.

Spending in the second quarter is expected to decline by 1 percent to \$113.4 billion and remain at about that level in the third quarter, the department said.

In the fourth quarter, the department expects an increase of about 1.5 percent to an annual rate of \$115.4 billion.

It sold the largest percentage reductions of capital spending in the manufacturing industry occurred in nonferrous metal, electrical machinery and rubber.

In non-manufacturing industries, large reductions occurred in communications, railroad and other transportation, electrical utilities and commercial groups.

Industrial commodities prices rose only 0.2 percent last month following increases of 0.1 percent in each of the previous two months.

Economists regard the industrial commodities portion of the wholesale price index as a true measure of inflation because food prices are more erratic and do not have as great an impact on the overall price structure.

The rise last month, although high by historical standards, was well below the monthly increases typical in 1974.

Wholesale food prices rose 0.6 percent to a level 8.2 percent above May of 1974.

The wholesale price index last month stood at 173.2, meaning that it cost \$173.20 to buy goods that cost \$100 in the 1967 base year.

Over the past year, wholesale prices have risen 11.7 percent, with industrial goods up 13.2 percent, farm prices up 2 percent and processed foods and feed up 12.6 percent.

Although the sharp slowdown in wholesale prices this year has not been fully reflected at retail, they have slowed the pace of consumer price increases. Wholesale prices in the past three months have risen at an annual rate of 5.5 percent while the annual rate at retail has been 5.8 percent during this period.

Italian Output Drops

MILAN, June 5 (AP)—Italy's industrial production index dropped 14.6 percent to 107.5 in March from March 1974, the statistics bureau said today on the basis of final data.

AluFinance

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References on
to Mrs. Douglas
Shaw, Wash-
4657, U.S.A.